Schemes for allotment of developed housing sites free of cost and construction assistance have been included. Moreover, the States are being assisted under the financing programmes of Housing and Urban Development Cooperatives for the Schemes for Housing of Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group families.

(iv) Several fiscal incentives have been given to encourage investment in housing.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

544. *[Transferred to the 13th November. 1986],*

इस्पात वितरण प्रणाली

545. **श्री सत्यपाल मलिक** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात वितरण प्रणाली में हाल ही में परिवर्तन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस्पात के कोटे पर सही वितरण पर निगरानी रखने के लिये कोई तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं और क्षेत्रों को सामयिक वितरण सुनिश्चित करने तथा अलग-अलग इकाइयों की पात्रता को तय करने की प्रणाली को भी सुप्रवाही बनाने के उद्देश्य से लोहे तथा इस्पात के वितरण के लिए बनाए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में हाल ही में संशोधन किया गया है । संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में पंचायत समितियों तथा ग्राम पंचायतों को वितरण में उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और केन्द्र द्वारा घोषित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित इकाइयों; उत्तरी-पूर्वी क्षेत्र तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर को सप्लाई में वृद्धि करने की व्यवस्था की गई है । रुग्ण इकाइयों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने तथा नई इकाइयों द्वारा परीक्षण के तौर पर उत्पादन करने के लिए भी मुख्य उत्पादकों को सक्षम बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति द्वारा प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई की आवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है । लोहा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की सप्लाई पर निगरानी रखता है ।

Production of steel per worker

546. SHRI YITHALBHAI MOTIRAMPATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per worker production of steel is much less in India than other countries like Japan, Korea etc.;

(b) what is the per worker production and per worker expenditure in steel in India as compared to other countries like Japan, Korea etc.; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to increase the steel production per worker in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per data reported in "World Steel in Figures 1986" published by the International Iron and Steel Institute, manpower productivity for the last two years for some countries are as follows:

Unit; Crude Steel tonnes per man year

Country	1984	1985
USA . . .	356	381
UK . . .	244	266
West Germany	259	268
Brazil . . .	128	141
Japan . . .	284	289
India . . .	36	40

The following statement shows the annual expenditure per eraplo- I yee in steel industry in India and in other countries:

	Employment Cost per annum per Employee (Rupees)		
	1983-85	1984-85	Sources
SAIL (Excluding IISCO)	25363	27609	
Nippon Steel (Japan)	287588	297885	(1) Annual Accounts of SAIL Nippon Steel & British Steel Corporation.;
Pohang Steel (Korea)	186360	189952	(2) World Steel Dynamics (August, 1985) core report V for Pohang Steel (Korea)
British Steel Corporation (UK)	78525	105595	

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase steel productivity in the SAIL integrated steel plants:

Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of the right quality and in the required quantity particularly coking coal including import of low ash coking coal.

Optimisation and augmentatio of captive power generation.

Systematic maintenance of equip ment.

Strict adherence to technological norms.

Moulding a better work culture which focuses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline.

Increasing produc. ion while keeping strict control on manpower • so as to increase productivity.

Modernisation and technological upgradation.

R&D efforts for improving productivity and efficiency.

Price of aluminium

547. SHRI V1THALBHAI MO-TIRAM PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of aluminium in the country is much higher than the international price;

(b) what are the reasons for higher prices for aluminium in the country;

(c)Which are the public sector units manufacturing aluminium and whether they are making profit or loss; and

(d) what are the reasons for the losses by public sector units if any, What are the details thereof during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM-DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of Aluminium in India is costlier mainly because of power costs as well as higher costs of some other input materials.

(c) and (d) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) is the only public sector unit producing aluminium at present and it is incurring losses. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), another public sector unit, is under construction. The losses incurred by BALCO during the last two years are:

(Rs. crores)

1984-85] in	14-75	(excluding interestfon Government loan).
1985-86 in-	66-73	(including interest on Government loan amounting to Rs. 28-73 crores).